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Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [726]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

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By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwailla, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

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[381]

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Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [725]

ON SALE.

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ARMED ROBBERIES AND THEFTS.

The mistress of a licensed cargo-boat has had stolen from her cabin on board the craft a sum of \$200 in money.

The manager of the Taiwan Bank has informed the police that a thief has stolen from his room at No. 12, Macdonnell Road \$71.80 in money and jewellery worth about \$95.

On Saturday night a small fishing village on Lantau Island received a visit from a gang of robbers. Five men, armed with revolvers, broke open a matshed, held revolvers at the heads of the occupants, and threatened to shoot them if they made a noise. The "master" of the matshed was trussed up, and persuaded to reveal the whereabouts of his money. The robbers broke open a box and stole \$70 in money, jewellery, and clothing, worth about \$80 together. They then kidnapped the master and his son, aged six years. At the same time two robbers, armed with revolvers, entered the adjoining matshed, where slept 14 cutters of stone, and held them up in the approved manner. The booty here must have been somewhat disappointing, however, for they could only obtain seven pieces of clothing, of negligible value. The gang of robbers then left the village, and rowed away to a two-masted junk, on which they sailed away toward Lintin.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:

T. T. from Kuala Lumpur \$ 5,000.00
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3 subscribers of \$5 each 15.00

Ipho Cur. \$202.50

Dangan Serai, Perak 50.00

New Territory 27.81

Man Tak Girls' School 31.00

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ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Hon. Secretary of the Local Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, begs to acknowledge receipt of subscriptions as below, to the Association's "War Fund for the Wounded":

Mr. Chan Kai-ming \$50

Messrs. Linstead & Davies 50

DISTURBANCE AT PEKING PAVILION.

AUSTRIAN MARINES WRECK MACHINE ROOM.

The Peking Daily News of the 23rd inst. says:—

A body of Austrian marines who visited the Peking Pavilion on Saturday night made what appeared to be an organised attack on the machine room and the screen and did considerable damage before their rage abated. The cause of this outbreak was the production of the film entitled John Bull's Animated Cartoon Book, in which the inactivity of the German fleet is portrayed by birds building nests in the muzzles of the big guns and the decks of the ships becoming grass grown. Shortly after the interval on Saturday night and just as this film was being presented, a commotion was observed among the Austrian marines. One proceeded to the stage, pulled down a portion of the woodwork, and reaching up to the screen tore it from end to end. At the same time the main body approached the machine room. One man putting his hand inside the aperture pulled the whole wooden front out, while the others entered by the door behind and attacked the machine itself. Evidently a bayonet was used by one of the marines being pierced, and a hammer or some other implement was wielded by another on the front part of the machine. However, they did not wreck it, though doing some little damage. Another marine dashed his fist into the large mirror at the entrance, and smashed it, while others broke electric fans in the hall. The men then made off, taking with them the offending film.

The manager has reported the occurrence to the Austro-Hungarian Legation. Mr. Phillips, the manager, informs us that had a complaint been made the film would have been taken off. Fortunately, the occurrence will not interfere with the presentation of a slightly altered programme, which still includes the sinking of the Lusitania and With Our Allies in the Champagne. Yesterday afternoon and the evening programmes were carried out successfully.

THE AMBITIONS OF JAPAN. GREAT INCREASE IN ARMAMENTS.

The correspondent of the Morning Post at Tokyo writes on June 24:—

There seems to be an increasing conviction in Japan that failure in the nation's recent negotiations with China is to be ascribed to opposition to the Japanese demands on the part of Great Britain and the United States, that this opposition represents a settled policy on the part of these nations, and that Japan's future in the Far East depends on how successfully she can plan to obviate that opposition. It is an opposition which Japan surmises will come rather to strengthen than relax as time goes on. One need not suppose that Japan thinks this opposition is to herself; it is an opposition simply to Japan's ever-increasing pretensions in China. Such, at least, is the inference to be drawn from the Japanese vernacular Press. The fact is, Japan has for the last twenty years been following a certain policy in regard to China, a policy calculated to give her the chief voice in the affairs of East Asia; and the English-speaking nations are naturally opposed to it as likely to injure their commercial interests in China, as well as disturb their policy of the open door. How to deal with this opposition is now one of the most difficult problems Japan has to face.

Her first step toward answering the challenge is to declare for increased naval and military increment; not that she intends to fight her opponents so much as to have something that lends authority to claim and conviction. Japan believes that the more powerful a nation's armaments are the more ready are the world Powers to hear what she has to say and to concede her claims. The notion did not originate with Japan of course; it has frequently been expressed by nations which many of whose subjects think should know better. That this attitude should have been declared by no less a personage than the Premier, Count Okuma, President of the Japan Peace Society, lends the matter an aspect of sincerity it might not otherwise have. Before the negotiations with China were concluded the militarist party in Japan asked for an increase of only two army divisions, but after the failure of the negotiations Count Okuma declared that Japan would not rest satisfied until she has as many as 25 army divisions. It is impossible to see what use so vast an army is to Japan save as a defence of her policy in China.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Similar plans are under way for strengthening the Empire's naval defences. Significant mention was made of this at the moment when the Army Bill was passed by the Imperial Diet and the public was warned that with the increased outlay for naval and military purposes the Government would have to increase its taxation. It is known that the programme includes the construction of 4 super-Dreadnoughts, 24 destroyers, 2 scout ships, 8 submarines, and a basal ship for aeroplanes, during the next four years, at an outlay of 100,000,000 yen. This, however, represents but half the whole programme of naval increment under contemplation, which altogether includes 8 battle cruisers, 6 Dreadnoughts, 6 scout ships, 64 destroyers, 24 submarines, as well as several transport and supply ships, the date for the completion of which is not yet known.

The military authorities favour the postponement of the naval programme until after the present war, lest experience should suggest important modifications in the construction of warships; but the Naval Board will approve no delay. Some want the naval programme pushed forward with all speed, and others favour having it discussed in the Diet first. But as such matters are usually decided by the War Council the Diet has little more to do with them than to sanction the outlay.

The powerful army and navy Japan is now slowly but surely building up, are intended to lend authority to her claims for supremacy in the Far East, and especially in China. Japan is determined to see to it that she does not surpass her Western rivals in power and prestige. Just in that ambition lies a definite element of danger; for China has no confidence in Japan, and welcomes any means that will keep Japan at arms length. Japan knows this, and the realisation of it renders her all the more impatient if not incautious in her efforts towards consolidating her policy in China. There is growing fear that British and American ideas of China's independence may not coincide with those of Japan. Still more strange is the obsession that China may concede a naval base to the United States or some other concession to Japan's disadvantage. The presence of influential British and American advisers in China seems to the part of China as well as of the two great English-speaking nations to preserve the status quo, no matter what Japan's policy may be. The command of a mighty army and navy is the only hope of turning the balance in favour of Japan. Japan feels that the war in Europe emphasises the German as being more practical than the British idea, perhaps because so many Japanese scientists and military men have a German education. The dangers of militarism, so much preached in Britain and America, trouble not Japan at all.

German prisoners, who have fought on both fronts and were captured recently in Russia say that whereas the French artillery is the best they have encountered, the most efficient infantry were the British troops of the first Expeditionary Force. They killed more in proportion to their own numbers than either the French or Russians. The French infantry, they say, are always in a hurry to get to close quarters, but their shooting is generally high. The English soldiers, on the contrary, fire steadily as if at target practice.

A MONARCHICAL SYSTEM FOR CHINA.

OPINIONS OF PEKING PRESS.

PEKING, August 24th.

The Peking Gazette says:—"A week's study of the supreme issue raised by Yang Tu and his fellow promoters of the Chouanhuai leaves us convinced that unless a certain menace is understood the restoration of a monarchical system is a certainty and will occur before another spring comes round."

The Peking Daily News says that a minority of the Press supports the monarchical scheme.

The newspapers report that a rival society has asked permission to incorporate, also for peace purposes but on lines contrary to the Chouanhuai, as they believe that a republic is a better form of government. The police have refused the necessary permission.

Dr. Ariga, Constitutional Adviser to President Yuan Shih-kai, returned to Peking yesterday.

It is understood that another prominent adviser has given President Yuan Shih-kai advice contrary to that of Dr. Goodnow, saying that the present is not a safe time for promoting a monarchy.—Reuter.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT. COL. A. CREAMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

Pto. D. A. Purves is granted leave of absence from 5.9.15 to 5.10.15.

DRESS.

A limited number of Army pattern boots and Army socks is available for purchase. Cost, boots about \$8.00 per pair and socks about 50 cents per pair. Members requiring either of those articles must apply to the Orderly Room in writing, stating size, as soon as possible. As the number of boots and socks available is limited, early application is essential. Applications will be dealt with in the order in which they are received.

PARADES.

Parades for Tuesday, 31st instant:—

5.15 p.m.—Recruits of all units (except Right Sec. M. G. Co. and Signalling Section) who have never fired a Musketry Course—Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service Rifles to be carried. Corp. Grimes, R.E., will attend.

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Bay Quarry Section)—Squad drill and rifle exercises on Cricket Ground under S.M. Higby. All recruits (including latest joined) of Right Sec. M. G. Co. who have not been passed out—Squad drill and Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder—Lecture at Headquarters by the Inspecting Officer, Capt. A. Riddell, 74th Punjabis.

DETAILS.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty from to-day until morning of 7th Sept.—No. 1. Sec. Art. Batty, and Left Sec. M. G. Co.

Officer on duty—Capt. Armstrong.

Detention Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty to-night—Scouts Company.

Officer on duty—Capt. Hutchison.

Officer on duty—Lieut. Murphy.

Orderly Officer 31st inst. to 7th Sept.—Lieut. Kennett.

Orderly Sergeant 31st inst. to 7th Sept.—Sergeant Bullock.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.V.R.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP GUARD AND GUN CLUB HILL PICKET.

The H.K.V.C. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on Tuesday, the 31st inst.

NEXT OF DUTY.

At Prisoners of War Camp. At Gun Club Hill.

Tues., 7th—1 & 2 of A Co. 3 & 4 of A Co.

Wed., 8th—1 & 2 of B " 3 & 4 of B "

Thurs., 9th—3 & 4 of C " 2 & 3 of C "

Fri., 10th—2 & 3 of A " 1 & 2 of A "

Sat., 11th—3 & 4 of C " 1 & 2 of B "

Sun., 12th—2 & 3 of A Co. 1 of C "

PARADES.

A, B and C Companies will parade on Friday, September 3rd, at 5.15 p.m. on the Cricket Ground. Dress, Drill Order, Shirts, Sleeves. Recruits not passed out will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 31st August, Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd September.

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.

There will be no class of instruction on Tuesday, the 31st August.

G. R. H. BRUTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS.

Details for Tuesday, August 31st (vide orders of 27th-28th instant) are altered as follows:—

Inspector D'Almada will report at 5.50 p.m., and Chief Inspector Mason at 8.50 p.m. Crown-Sergeant Evans will not report for duty.

Details for Wednesday, September 1st, vide orders of 28th-30th instant.

Thursday, Sept., 2nd:—

5.50 p.m.—Five men to be detailed by O. C. Portuguese Company. Also Sergeants Silva and Ribeiro to patrol with Inspector Watt.

8.50 p.m.—Sergeants C. C. Moon and Chow U. Ting, and three men to be detailed by O. C. Chinese Company. Also Sergeants Botelho and Roza to patrol with Inspector Taylor.

Men warned for Patrol duty must procure belt books from Noordin and "Duty Reminders" from the D. S. P.'s office.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION—6 P.M.).

Tuesday, August 31st—Indian Platoon under Chief Inspector. Indian Recruits under Sergeant-Major.

Wednesday, Sept., 1st—3 and 4 Chinese Platoons. All Chinese Recruits under Chief Inspector.

Thursday, Sept., 2nd—3 and 4 Portuguese Platoons. Details from Portuguese Co. under Crown-Sergeant C. M. S. Alves.

PROMENADE CONCERT, SEPTEMBER 18TH.

By courtesy of the Colonel and Officers of the 74th Punjabis, the Band of that regiment will play at this concert.

F. C. JESSUP, D. S. P. (Reserve).

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Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [987]

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915 [509]

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the world.)

REPUBLIC OR MONARCHY? FULL TEXT OF DR. GOODNOW'S MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Peking Daily News secured an authoritative English copy of Dr. Goodnow's memorandum to President Yuan Shih Kai, which we reproduce:—

MONARCHIES ORIGINATE WITH ONE MAN.

The determination in a given country of the form of government established there in has been seldom if ever been the result of the conscious choice of the people of that country—on even of the choice of its most intelligent classes. The establishment of a republic has in almost all instances been due to influences almost beyond human control. The former history of the country, its traditions, its social and economic conditions all have either favoured the form of government which has been adopted or, in case that form of government at first adopted has not been in harmony therewith, have soon brought it about that that form is replaced by one which is better suited to the country's needs.

In other words, the form of government which a country usually possesses is for the most part determined by the necessities of practical life. Among the causes of practical life which fix forms of government, one of the most important is force. Almost all monarchies thus owe their origin to the necessity of the exertions of some one man who has been able to organise the material power of the country in such a way as to overcome all competitors. If he has ruled wisely and if the conditions of the country have been such as to favour monarchical rule, he may be able to establish a dynasty which will during a long period successfully govern the country.

Under such conditions one of the most perplexing problems of government is probably more satisfactorily solved than has usually been the case in republics. For on the death of the monarch there is no question as to the succession to the executive power. No election or other method of choosing a successor is necessary. As the English law expresses it: "The King is dead, Long live the King." The order, however, that the desired result may be attained, it is absolutely necessary that the law of succession be clearly determined and practically universally accepted. Else the death of the monarch will bring numerous aspirants for the throne whose conflicting claims can be adjudicated only by resort to civil war.

History would seem to prove, furthermore, that the only permanent, satisfactory solution of the question of succession in monarchical States is that which has been reached by the States of Europe. This consists in fixing the succession to the throne upon the eldest son of the monarch or, in default of sons, upon the nearest eldest male relative. Under this method he who is by the law of succession entitled to the throne is permitted to waive his rights, in which case, if it is the eldest son who has waived his rights, the next eldest son takes his place. If some succeed, it, for example the succession to the throne is left to the determination of the monarch, who may choose as his successor a son not the eldest, or some other relative not the nearest eldest male relative, the uncertainty as to the succession is almost certain to produce trouble. Palace intrigues in favour of the various claimants to the throne are sure to develop which both embitter the closing days of the monarch's life and often lead to confusion if not civil war after his death.

The advantages which history would seem to show are attendant upon a monarchy as compared with a republic, so far as concerns this important question of succession which experience has shown to be the best, that is, succession in the eldest nearest male line.

EUROPEAN REPUBLICS.

Until recently the accepted form of government both in Asia and Europe was monarchical. It is true that in Europe, contrary to the usual rule, there were a few republics such as Venice and Switzerland. But the States possessing a Republican Government were few in number and small in size. In almost all the important States of the world the government was monarchical in character.

Within the last hundred and fifty years, however, there is noticeable among European peoples a distinct movement away from monarchical and in favour of Republican Government. The first attempt to establish a large European State in the form of a Republic was made in England in the 17th century. After a successful revolution Charles I. the English King was tried by Parliament, convicted of treason and executed. A republic, the so-called "Commonwealth," was established with Oliver Cromwell as "Protector" or President. Cromwell obtained his power, as a result of his control of the revolutionary army which had defeated the forces of the crown.

This early English republic lasted only a few years and fell as a result of the difficulties attendant upon the question of the succession to the Protectorate which arose on Cromwell's death. Cromwell had appointed to place his son Richard in the position left vacant by his death. But either because the English people were not suited to a republic or because Richard Cromwell did not have the characteristics required of the possessor of executive power, this attempt to continue the English republic was a failure, and England abandoned the republican form of government. Charles II., the son of the executed Charles I., was put upon the throne, largely as the result of the support of the army, but with the almost universal approval of the English people.

The next attempt to form a republic among European peoples was made after the American revolution at the end of the

18th century when the United States of America was formed. The American revolution was due not so much to an attempt to overthrow monarchical government as to a desire upon the part of the English colonies in America to obtain their independence of England. The success of this revolution brought, however, in its train, almost necessarily, the establishment of a republican government. There was no royal family left in the country to which its government might be entrusted. There was, furthermore, in this country, a distinct sentiment in favour of a republic due in large measure to the fact that quite a large number of those who had participated in the establishment of the ill-fated English republic in the preceding century had come to America and had exerted even after their death an influence in favour of republican institutions.

It is, however, possible that George Washington, who had led the American armies during the revolution, might have, if he had been so inclined, established himself as king. He was, however, in principle a republican rather than a monarchist. He, furthermore, had no son who, had he been crowned king, could have succeeded him.

The result was that, when the United States obtained its independence, it definitely adopted the republican form of government which has lasted during a century and a quarter. The unquestioned success which has attended the United States during most of its existence has done much to give to the republican form of government the prestige which it now possesses. It is well, however, to remember that the United States inherited from England the principles of constitutional and parliamentary government and that these principles had been applied in America for a century or more before the republic was established. The change from the form of government which was in force during the colonial period to the republic adopted in 1789 was not therefore anything in the nature of a change from autocracy to a republic. Such change as was made had been preceded by a long period of preparation and discipline in self-government. Furthermore, the American people even at that day possessed a high grade of general intelligence, owing to the education which had been given to the common schools where almost every child could learn at any time to read and write.

The establishment of the American Republic was followed almost immediately by the formation of the French Republic. The government of France prior to the declaration of the republic had been autocratic. Almost all public powers were centred in the crown and the people participated hardly at all in the administration. The French people had thus had little experience in self-government and were therefore unable to carry on successfully the republic which they endeavoured to establish. Periods of disorder followed in rapid succession. The monarchy was restored after the fall of Napoleon largely as the result of foreign intervention. A revolution in 1830 brought into being a more liberal monarchy. This was overthrown by a revolution in 1848, when a republic was again established. The President of this Republic, the nephew of the great Napoleon, overthrew it and declared himself Emperor. After the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, he was deposed and the present French Republic came into being. This republic has now lasted nearly half a century and gives every evidence of permanence.

It is well to remember, however, that the present permanence of republican institutions in France was secured only after nearly a century of political change, if not disorder, and that during that century serious attempts had been made both to give the people generally that education upon which intelligent political action must be based and to accustom them by participation in public affairs to the exercise of powers of self-government.

The French, like the Americans, would appear to have solved successfully the most difficult problems in republican government, that is, the succession to the executive power. In France the President is elected by the legislature. In the United States he is elected by the people. In both France and the United States the people have had long experience in self-government through participation in public affairs, while in both countries, during the past half-century particularly, great attention has been paid to their general education through schools in many cases supported by the government. The result is that the grade of intelligence of the people in both America and France is, comparatively speaking, high.

THE LATIN REPUBLICS.

The examples given in the latter part of the 19th century by the United States and France were very largely followed in South and Central America at the time the former Spanish colonies in this part of the world achieved their independence. As was the case in the United States when it became independent, a republic seemed the only practicable form of government which could then be adopted. There was no royal family to which the people might look for guidance.

The success which had been attendant upon the establishment of a republic in North America had caused the belief to be entertained by many thinkers both in Europe and America that the form of that a republic was the best form of government and that its establishment and maintenance were possible under all conditions and among all peoples. Republics were therefore established almost everywhere throughout South and Central America. But, either because of the disorders for independence or because of the difficulties inherent in a republican form of government among a low grade of intelligence, due to the lack of general education, and accustomed only to autocratic rule, the South and Central American republics have not been generally successful. For years after the achievement of the Spanish colonies was the scene of continual disorder, incident for the most part to the struggles of military leaders for political power. At times there were periods of comparative peace due to the success of some extraordinary strong man who was able to seize and keep in his hands political power. Little

if any attempt was for a long time made by any of those who obtained political power to educate the people generally through the establishment of schools or to aid them in the acquisition of political experience by according them participation in the government. The result was that when the strong hand relaxed, owing to the increasing political power, disorder again appeared due to the struggles of the claimants for the political succession—since no satisfactory solution of the question of succession was reached. Whatever progress the country had been able to make during its period of peace was arrested and not infrequently the anarchy and chaos which followed caused a serious deterioration in the economic and social conditions of the country.

What has happened in Mexico recently has too often been the lot of the Central and South American States under a republican form of government not suited to their stage of economic and political development. Under the government of Diaz, who acquired political power through his control of the army, it seemed as if Mexico had successfully solved the problem of government. Diaz, however, did little for the education of the people and discouraged rather than encouraged their participation in the government. When increasing age caused him to relax his control revolution broke out again and he fell from power. Since his loss of power the country has been devastated by the contending armies of rival leaders, and at present it would seem that its salvation is possible only as the result of foreign intervention. It is of course true that in some of the South American countries progress is apparently being made in solving the problems of republican government. Such countries are particularly Argentina, Chile, and Brazil. In both Argentina and Chile a long period of disorder and disturbance has been followed by a comparatively long period of peace. In Brazil the establishment of the republic, about twenty-five years ago, was accompanied by little trouble and the subsequent life of the republic has been a peaceful one. In all three countries considerable progress has been made in the establishment of constitutional government. In Argentina and Chile as one of the results of the struggles of the early part of the nineteenth century, in Brazil, partly at any rate, during the Empire, which preceded the present republic, and which encouraged the participation of the people in the government of the country.

LESSONS FROM REPUBLICAN EXPERIENCE.

The experiences of the South and Central American countries would seem to indicate that the same lessons which may be derived from the experience of the United States and France. These are:

1st.—That the difficult problem of the succession to executive power in a republic may be solved by a people which has a high general intelligence due to the existence of schools where general education may be obtained and which have learned to exercise political power through participation in the affairs of government; and

2nd.—That little hope may be entertained of the successful solution of the question of Presidential succession in a country where the intelligence of the people is not high and where the people do not acquire political wisdom by sharing in the exercise of political power under some form of constitutional government. Where such conditions do not exist a republican form of government is a government in which the executive is not hereditary—generally leads to the worst possible form of government, namely, that of the military dictator. The best that can be hoped for under such a system is periods of peace alternating with periods of disorder during which the rival claimants for political power are striving among themselves for the control of the government.

GREAT POWERS WILL NOT PERMIT DISORDER.

At the present time, it may further be remarked, it is very doubtful whether the great Powers of the European world will permit the government of the military dictator permanently to exist, if it continues to exist which has been its incident in the past. The economic interests of the European world have grown to be so comprehensive, European capital and European commercial and industrial enterprises have become so wide in their ramifications that the governments of the foreign countries interested, although caring little what may be the form of government adopted by the nations with which they deal, are more and more inclined to insist, where they have the power, that conditions of peace shall be maintained in order that they may receive what they consider to be the proper returns on their investments. This insistence on the part of actual destruction to carry to the point of actual destruction of the political independence of offending nations and of direct administration of their government if this is necessary to the attainment of the ends desired.

It is therefore becoming less and less likely that countries will be permitted in the future to work out their own salvation through disorder and revolution, as may have been the case during the past century with some of the South American countries. Under the modern conditions countries must devise some method of government under which peace will be maintained or they will have to submit to foreign control.

CHINA'S NEEDS CONSIDERED.

The question naturally presents itself: How do these considerations affect the present political situation in China? China is a country which has for centuries been accustomed to autocratic rule. The intelligence of the great mass of its people is not high owing to the lack of schools. The Chinese have never been accustomed to such participation in the work of government. The result is that the political capacity of the Chinese people is not large. The change from autocratic rule to republican government made four years ago was too violent to permit the hope of an immediate success. Had the Taishan dynasty not been an alien rule which it had long been the wish of the Chinese people to overthrow, there can be little doubt that it would have been better to retain the dynasty in power and gradually to introduce constitutional government

in accordance with the plans outlined by the commission appointed for this purpose. But the hatred of alien rule made this impossible and the establishment of a republic seemed at the time the only alternative available.

It cannot, therefore, be doubted that China has during the last few years been attempting to introduce constitutional government under less favourable auspices than would have been the case had there been a royal family present which the people regarded with respect and to which they were loyal. The great problem of the Presidential succession would seem still to be unsolved. The present arrangement cannot be regarded as satisfactory. When the present President lays down the cares of office there is great danger that the difficulties which are usually incident to the succession in countries conditioned as is China, will present themselves. The attempt to solve these difficulties may lead to disorders which if long continued may seriously imperil the independence of the country.

What under these conditions should be the attitude of those who have the welfare of China at heart? Should they advocate the continuance of the Republic or should they propose the establishment of a monarchy?

These are difficult questions to answer. It is of course not susceptible of doubt that a monarchy is better suited than a republic to China. China's history and traditions, her social and economic conditions, her relations with foreign Powers all make it probable that the country would develop that constitutional government which it must develop if it is to preserve its independence as a State more easily as a monarchy than as a republic.

But it is to be remembered that the change from a republic to a monarchy can be successfully made only on the conditions:—

1st.—That the change does not meet with such opposition either on the part of the Chinese people or of foreign Powers as will lead to the recurrence of the disorders which the present republican government has successfully put down. The present peaceful conditions of the country should on no account be imperilled.

2nd.—The change from republic to monarchy would be of little avail if the law of succession is not so fixed that there will be no doubt as to the successor. The succession should not be left to the Crown to determine for the reasons which have already been set forth at length. It is already probable of course that the authority of an Emperor would be more respected than the authority of a President. The people have been accustomed to an Emperor. They hardly know what a President is. At the same time it would seem doubtful if the increase of authority resulting from the change from President to Emperor would be sufficient to justify the change, if the question of the succession were not so securely fixed as to permit of no doubt. For this is the one greatest advantage of the monarchy over the republic.

3rd.—In the third place it is very doubtful whether the change from republic to monarchy would be of any lasting benefit to China, if provision is not made for the development of constitutional government. If China is to take her proper place among nations greater patriotism must be developed among the people and the government must increase in strength in order to resist foreign aggression. Her people will never develop the necessary patriotism unless they are given greater participation in the government than they have had in the past. The government never will acquire the necessary strength unless it has the cordial support of the people. This it will not have unless again the people feel that they have a part in the government. They must in some way be brought to think of the government as an organization which is trying to benefit them and over whose actions they exercise some control.

Whether the conditions which have been set forth as necessary for such a change from republic to monarchy as has been suggested are present, must of course be determined by those who both know the country and are responsible for its future development. These conditions are present if there can be little doubt that the change would be of benefit to the country.

BRITISH REGISTRATION IN TREATY PORTS.

At H.M. Police Court, Shanghai, last week, C. H. Hardcastle was charged for that he, being a British subject, had failed to register according to the Order-in-Council.

The defendant admitted that he had not registered, and said that he did not come to Shanghai until March. He did not know anything about registration. He had been at sea all his life, and did not know much about things on shore. He further stated that he was paid off in front of the British Consul, but he was never told anything about registration.

In answer to his worship, the defendant said he had always been registered at sea, but it did not occur to him to ask anyone on shore about it.

Mr. C. E. Whitmore, of H.M. Consulate General, proved that the defendant had not registered.

His worship said the registration of British subjects in China was very necessary, for one very important reason. The jury service list was made up from the registration list and if a man did not register, he got off jury service. This was about the only thing that the country called upon a man to do in Shanghai. He took into consideration the defendant's excuse and would fine him only \$2. If he did not register, the Order-in-Council gave his worship power to send the defendant to prison without the option of a fine. The defendant must register immediately.

With reference to the statement which has recently appeared in the Press on the subject of dealings in rubber with men of hostile origin and shipments of rubber to neutral countries, a meeting of the Council of the Rubber Growers Association was held on July 28th in London and a special committee was appointed to further consider the question.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT. SUMMER SALE

COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.
THE WHOLE STOCK WILL BE OFFERED AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES TO MAKE WAY FOR OUR NEW AUTUMN DELIVERIES.

BLOUSES
FROM \$2.50 EACH.

TRIMMED HATS
AT HALF-PRICE.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN
RAINCOATS AND SHOES.

BARGAINS IN
SPORTS COATS, Etc.

ANY SOILED GOODS WILL BE CLEARED
REGARDLESS OF COST

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

SAKURA BEER.

THE BREWERY'S OWN BOTTLING.

TRADE MARK

MOJI, JAPAN.

TEIKOKU BREWERY CO. LTD.

SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. No. 468.

[856]

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

'HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,'

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[516]

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY

is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents or Colloquial Chinese

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 31st September, 1915, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 3rd September, to MONDAY, the 6th September, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [912]

THEATRE ROYAL.

FAREWELL VISIT

OF THE

HOWITT
PHILLIPS

CO.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.

London's Latest Success.

"THE LAND OF
PROMISE."

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1915. [914]

ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE.

FOR MOJI AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"SALAMIS."

4509 tons, Captain D. A. Gardiner, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 4th September.

For freight or passage apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1915. [915]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SARDINIA."

Arrived Hongkong on 28th Aug. 1915, from BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Arabia"
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [1]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE

SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN TO-MORROW

(WEDNESDAY), 1st September.
Application for admission should be made to
The HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1915. [804]

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married, or Bookkeeper, Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial.

Write—
O. SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Almeida Street.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [871]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on FRIDAY, the 17th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 17th of September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1915. [803]

INTIMATIONS

SANTOGEN.

NOTICE.

IT is not the practice of the Santogen Co. to take any notice of the many imitations which, during the last 15 years, have regularly appeared on the market, and as regularly disappeared therefrom, but, as recently, certain acknowledged imitations of Santogen have endeavored to induce the Public to purchase their imitations on the plea of patriotism and the further plea of "supporting Home Industries" as against alleged "German made" Santogen, it becomes our duty to our customers and the public to state that the whole of the stocks we offer for sale are made in the Cornwall Works of the Santogen Co., and that the Milk used in their factory is purchased from some 200 farms in the immediate neighborhood; that the making and forwarding is from the Company's London Works and Offices; thereby giving employment to about 2,000 British Workpeople, not a single German, Austrian, or Turkish subject being employed on this work.

Not of their largest customers is the British Medical Army Corps for whom they have large contracts running at the present time.

The Santogen Company is working as a BRITISH CONCERN—under licence from the Board of Trade.

The whole of the particulars are in the hands of H.B.M. Consulate General, and in making arrangements to carry on the business of the Santogen Co., the Consul General's consent was first obtained on the understanding that a copy of the licence granted by the Board of Trade be supplied for his satisfaction.

We understand that small consignments of Santogen of a German origin have occasionally been irregularly imported by certain German firms, but arrangements are being made whereby it is anticipated a total cessation of such irregular shipments will be effected in the future.

We are, however, in no way connected either with such shipments or with any other firm than the Santogen Co., London, our Agency being for the sale of the British made goods exclusively and as their sole Agents for China and Hongkong.

Any further introduction of German made goods will be jealously guarded against by us.

NORBURY & CO.,
6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. [903]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

KING'S REGULATION NO. 10 OF 1915.

THE Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, publicly notifies all whom it may concern that it has been decided by His Majesty's Government that delivery of goods already sold to enemy firms in China must be completed by the following time limits:

Not later than August 25th 1915, in respect of goods already in stock in China;

Not later than five days after arrival in the port of discharge in China in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom prior to July 26th, 1915, but which have not yet arrived in China;

Not later than September 26th, 1915, in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom after July 26th, 1915, but which had been handed to an inland carrier for shipment before July 26th, 1915.

Delivery of goods to enemy firms in China will not be permitted after the dates mentioned above.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking, August 14th, 1915.

N.B.—In accordance with instructions dated August 20th, from His Majesty's Minister at Peking, it is hereby notified in reference to the above that goods from any British Colony or Dominion will be accorded treatment precisely similar to goods from the United Kingdom.

E. C. WILTON,
Acting British Consul General,
Canton.

Exhibited 26.8.15.
E. C. WILTON,
Acting Consul General. [906]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.'S GODOWNS, Nos. 1 and 2 connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot No. 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$180.00 per annum, together with permanent STEEL PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

2 BUOYS WITH THEIR MOORINGS, both in first class condition, having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.

For further information apply to—
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [888]

WANTED.

RESIDENCE of 5 ROOMS or more, with Garden or Tennis Court, on an elevated position, excepting Wanchai or East.

Apply to—
"K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 23th August, 1915. [903]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," Kowloon. Cheap rental.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTOR.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1915. [501]

TO LET.

THE Promises No. 88, SHAMEN, B.C., Canton, comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BRACKHEAD & Co.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [878]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOREBANK EAST, No. 166, THE PEAK, Tennis Court. From September.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [870]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September, that part of the building known as "STONEHEDGE," No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly suitable for a Boarding House.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [847]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nei-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.

For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [787]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Village, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARBATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [783]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDELL STREET, for Office or Dwelling.

Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.

Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.

Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [79]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanot Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession in October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENYTHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [952]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Denny & Bowley.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office, 56, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Ferry, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1915. [38]

INTIMATION

WHISKY

Is a thing the Average Man knows less about than he thinks he does.

FASHION IS ITS GENERAL

RECOMMENDATION.

Comparing

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

with other brands will convince you

of its

HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, August 31st, 1915.

THE CURRENCY MUDDLE.

THE few comments we published on Saturday on this subject have brought forth a number of suggestions from readers which induce us to revert to the problem. One suggests that so far as the subsidiary coinage is concerned the Government could now easily remedy the evil. But it may at once be pointed out that if the bank note were really worth in the market the specified number of silver dollars printed on the face of the note, there would be no subsidiary coinage problem of serious importance to-day. That the sub-coin is still as bad as ever it was is due to the fact that the bank note has now taken the place of British and Mexican dollars as the standard currency of the Colony, the Banks' I.O.U.'s being actually worth about seven per cent. more than the legal tender. As between the sub-coin and the silver dollar the discount has dwindled to about two per cent. so that the policy pursued by the Government of withdrawing from circulation all sub-coin paid into the Treasury as Government revenue, for the purpose of demonetising it, has had a perceptible effect, and, no doubt, if trade conditions were normal the sub-coin would be once again at par with the standard silver dollar. By the end of last year the Government had in this way withdrawn from circulation, for demonetisation, well over twelve million dollars' worth of these coins. The approximate amount of Hongkong subsidiary coin put into circulation was forty-four million dollars, but it was confidently believed that a very considerable part of this, which had gone into circulation in Kwangtung, had found its way into the melting pot to be converted into silver ornaments. Experience since the Government prohibited the circulation of foreign silver coin in the Colony bears out the conjecture. Fears had been expressed that tons of this sub-coin would immediately find its way back into the Colony. Large quantities have come back, but

to-day, we understand, this flow of Hongkong sub-coin from the mainland to the Colony has practically ceased, the supply presumably being exhausted, and the Colony's sub-coin problem therefore is fast being solved, so far as exchange with the silver dollar is concerned. But owing to the fact that the bank note has now taken the place of the standard silver coin, and is quoted, as we have said, at about seven per cent. premium over the standard dollar, the sub-coin evil is as bad as ever it was. As we understand the matter, the Banks have given to the dollar note in Hongkong a high fictitious value in order to meet certain trade conditions in the East incidental to the war, and the result of this has been that we have had to live up to this inflated dollar in Hongkong. Even the Government, we are informed, requires that market rents shall be paid in bank notes rather than in the legal tender of the Colony as fixed by an Order-in-Council. At least that is the reason alleged for an increase in the price of market produce. The difference of nearly ten per cent. between the bank note and sub-coin, is paid, of course, by the consumer. And this is but one illustration of what is going on generally in the Colony. Everybody is demanding banknotes. The discount on sub-coin in exchange for silver dollars has in the past been the justification for more than one increase in retail prices, and now the high premium at which the bank note stands supplies justification for a further rise of prices. It is the poor, whose financial transactions are largely in sub-coin, who feel the tax most, but the ultimate result is, of course, an increased tax on the general trade of the Colony.

We find the idea prevails that the Money Changers' Guild is largely responsible for the continuance of the sub-coin evil. In the City of Victoria there are upwards of eighty money changers who find the business profitable enough to make it worth their while to pay a license fee of \$50 per annum (bank notes, now presumably, instead of only \$10 as formerly). Three meetings are held by the money changers daily at which sub-coin is bought and sold forward and the discount rate decided according to the nature of these operations. The Government could bring the sub-coinage with the silver dollar to par in a month if it would undertake to receive its crown rents and market rents in sub-coin. Failing this the only other prospect of promptly rehabilitating the subsidiary coinage would be for the large concerns like the Electric Tramway Company, the Star Ferry Company, and the Steamboat Companies whose revenues are largely in sub-coin—and who as a consequence lose heavily on exchange every year—to deposit this coin in the banks instead of selling it periodically to the money changers. Otherwise, if the evil is entirely to be removed the Government would have to keep on withdrawing and demonetising until the exchange is at par with the fictitious value of the bank note. Thus we have in the Colony what may well be called a currency muddle.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Mr. Justice Hazeland leaves to-day for Japan to spend the vacation.

The departure of the Pacific Mail Co.'s steamer China for San Francisco, via ports, has been postponed until noon to-morrow.

The Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd. announce an interim dividend of one dollar per share for the six months ended June 30th.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Astor House Hotel at Shanghai by the Central Stores, Ltd., are reported to have been successfully concluded last week.

It will be seen that the Howitt-Phillips Co. are returning to Hongkong this week and will play for one night only—Saturday, the play being "The Land of Promise," the latest London success.

Another Shanghai man, Pte. J. G. Thomson, of the 1st Gordon Highlanders, has been killed in action. The deceased was formerly an engineer in the C. N. Co. and afterwards in the China Merchants.

It will be seen from the list published to-day that the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund raised by the Tung Wah Hospital Committee now exceeds the half million dollars mark by just on four thousand.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary was issued yesterday notifying that cotton, cotton linters, cotton waste and cotton yarns have been added to the list of absolute contraband as from the 21st August.

In view of the Government prohibition forbidding Mongolian princes to make foreign loans, the Bank of China will establish a branch office in Inner Mongolia to transact financial business.

The weekly return of communicable disease in the Colony shows that the cases notified last week were:—Plague 2 (both fatal); enteric fever 2 (one being an imported case, one fatal); Puerperal fever 1 (fatal, British case); Paratyphoid fever, 1 (fatal, Italian).

The police, a Shanghai contemporary states, have issued orders prohibiting the motley dress of women and condemning the fashionable tight gowns, now worn by women, as indecent. The police desire that the elders of the family should prohibit their women folk from putting on dresses of this kind.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have been informed that Messrs. John Swire and Sons, Ltd., Managers of the China Navigation Company Limited, have decided to pay a War Bonus to the Captains and Officers of their steamers of an amount equal to 15 per cent. earned for the year ending on the 31st inst.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has received a letter from Mr. Chou Tze-chi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, inviting him to go to Peking and preside over the Award Commission at the proposed exhibition of Chinese products to be held in the Capital. Dr. Wu is reported to have accepted the invitation and will leave Shanghai for the Capital in the early part of next month.

Mr. George Ng Fuk-shang, First Clerk and Accountant in the Police Department, and Clerk to the Fire Brigade, is retiring after over 41 years' service in the Colonial Government. For his work in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1887 he received a diploma and medal, while three years later he received the commendation of the Colonial Treasurer and Government for services in connection with the despatch of Colonial accounts for Home audit. His colleagues in the Junior Civil Service, among whom he was extremely popular, gave a dinner in his honour at a West Point hotel on Saturday night, Mr. E. H. d'Aguino, I.S.O., the oldest Hongkong Civil servant presiding. There were over 50 present.

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THE WAR.

JAPANESE MUNITIONS FOR THE ALLIES.

FUTILITY OF ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

AUSTRIAN TURNING MOVEMENT.

GERMAN ADVANCE ON VILNA CHECKED.

FRENCH HAMMER GERMAN LINES.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PERSISTENT GERMAN ATTACKS.

RUSSIANS' STUBBORN DEFENCE.

PETROGRAD, August 29th.

The Russians have successfully checked the Germans in their advance on Vilna, while they continue fighting in the retreat between Vilna and Pripiet, holding the enemy's offensive. The Germans have begun two new attacks; one southward of Pripiet and the other on the east Galicia front. A communiqué says that there is no change in the region of Riga, but in the direction of Friedlandt stubborn fighting continues, the enemy attempting to force the Russian lines towards Kreuzburg, on the Mitau railway. The enemy's night-attacks between the rivers Vilna and Niemen were held by Russian counter-attacks. The enemy began to advance on the 26th inst. in the district of Vladimirivolski, in the direction of Torchin, and westward of Lutsk and Lokatch, on the river Luga, and Ponitzk. There has been fighting on this front.

The Germans also attacked several sectors on the Upper Bug, the Zlotolipa and the Dniester. They were particularly vigorous northwards of Brzjan and westward of Podgaitz, where the enemy succeeded in establishing himself on the right bank of the Zlotolipa.

FIGHTING EVERY INCH.

BIG AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT.

PETROGRAD, August 30th.

A communiqué states that the Russians are still disputing every inch of ground. They have retired to another front behind Vladimirivolski in consequence of a big Austrian movement to turn the position in Galicia.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HAMMERING GERMAN LINES.

VIOLENT HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

PARIS, August 29th.

To-day's communiqué says:—Our artillery continued its continuous bombardment of the German lines during the night, particularly in the regions of Ablain, Roye, north of Lens, in the neighbourhood of Craonne and Berry-au-Bac, and between the Aisne and Argonne.

Violent hand-to-hand fighting occurred at Marie Therese, west of the Malancourt Wood, for the possession of mine craters, of which the French remained the masters. There was an intense bombardment of the enemy's trenches and working parties along the whole of the Lorraine frontier.

FRENCH ARTILLERY SUCCESSES.

PARIS, August 30th.

A communiqué says that French artillery activity continues on the greater part of the front with most successful results at several points.

GERMAN TRENCHES BOMBED.

PARIS, August 30th.

French aeroplanes, flying over the enemy lines at Bixschote, dropped over 100 bombs on the German front trenches, killing and wounding many soldiers.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MUNITIONS FOR THE ALLIES.

JAPAN TO EMPLOY ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES.

NEW YORK, August 30th.

Japan has decided to employ all her available Government and private resources to increase the output of munitions for the Allies.

THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

MR BALFOUR ON A YEAR'S RESULTS.

LONDON, August 29th.

The Admiralty has issued a letter by Mr. Balfour, the First Lord, on the effects of the Zeppelin raids during the last twelve months, which shows that 71 adults and 18 children were killed and 189 adults and 31 children injured. No soldier or sailor was killed, and on only one occasion was damage inflicted which by any stretch of language could be described as the smallest military importance. The raids had been brutal, and served no hostile purpose, moral or material.

The letter is in reply to a correspondent, complaining of the lurid German accounts of Zeppelin raids, widely believed by neutrals, while the British accounts were too meagre. Mr. Balfour says the reason of the British reticence is quite simple. The Zeppelins attack under cover of night in such conditions that landmarks are elusive and navigation difficult. Errors are inevitable, sometimes of surpassing magnitude. The Germans constantly assert that they dropped bombs on places which in fact they never approached. Why make future voyages easier by telling them where they blundered? The raids had been magnified out of all proportion by ill-informed rumour.

GERMANY'S VOLTE FACE.

WAVE OF MISTRUST INCREASING.

WASHINGTON, August 29th.

The optimistic speculations aroused by the German declaration regarding submarine warfare have been followed by a wave of increasing doubts. An intimation from German sources that a modification of the submarine warfare would be dependent on American representations to Great Britain is regarded as showing the possibility of many conditions being attached to the final German proposals. The United States holds that Germany's sincerity in the *Arabic* case must be established before it discusses the *Lucania*. The State Department feels that the information received from British and American sources is complete, but awaits the German presentation of the case before it makes its final decision.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

LAUNCH OF A DESTROYER.

SYDNEY, August 30th.

A new Australian destroyer has been launched in the presence of a vast and enthusiastic crowd.

H.M. The King cabled congratulations upon the early prospect of further important additions to the Australian Navy and the sea-power of the Empire.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 30th.

Cholera is appearing in Germany, especially along the Spree. The police of Berlin have warned the people against drinking unboiled water.

PAYING FOR AMERICAN EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, August 30th.

Twenty-five million dollars in British securities and nineteen millions in gold have arrived to pay for exports.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN BRAVERY.

HOW A "PERCHED POSITION" WAS TAKEN.

ROME, August 30th.

An Italian communiqué reports a daring attack on the Upper Isonzo against a strong Austrian position, which was perched on a peak at an altitude of 7,000 feet. The enemy made a determined resistance with gun and rifle fire, and also showered hand grenades and boulders on the Italians. Nevertheless, the Italians carried trenches, though the enemy is still resisting on the extreme summit.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN A YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

OUR LOSSES IN FRANCE AND THE DARDANELLES.

Following is the detailed statement by the Prime Minister, giving the total casualties among the British forces in all the fields of operations up to the latest available date, issued with the Parliamentary papers on July 27th:—

NAVAL.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	499	87	29	615
Men	7,430	787	274	8,491

MILITARY.

The military casualties are given to July 18th, and are divided into three categories, as follows:—

	France.	Dardanelles.	Other places.
KILLED:			
Officers	3,288	567	145
Men	48,372	7,567	1,445
WOUNDED:			
Officers	6,803	1,379	248
Men	156,308	28,635	3,247
MISSING:			
Officers	1,163	198	22
Men	50,969	10,892	61
Total casualties:			
Officers	11,254	2,144	415
Men	255,649	47,094	5,333

The grand total of casualties is as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Navy	7,929	874	303	9,106
Army	61,384	156,620	63,885	321,889
	69,313	157,494	64,188	330,995

The casualties in German South-West Africa are not included in the foregoing list.

THE CUSTOMS CONTROL AT TSINGTAO.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT SIGNED AT PEKING.

The following is the official text of the agreement relating to the re-opening of the office of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Tsingtao, now, in consequence of the war, under the Military Government of Japan:—

1.—It is hereby agreed that the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs shall be re-opened at Tsingtao.

2.—The Agreement about the establishment of a Maritime Customs Office at Tsingtao, signed at Peking on the 17th April, 1899, by the German and Chinese representatives for their respective Governments, and the amendment to the same signed similarly at Peking by the German and Chinese representatives on the 1st December, 1903, with replacement of the term "German" by "Japanese," wherever the principle of this Agreement demands such change, shall be held operative between the Governments of China and Japan in regard to the re-opening of the Chinese Maritime Customs Office at Tsingtao and in regard to its regulations and procedure.

3.—The Chinese Maritime Customs archives, Service monies and all Service property formerly under the control of the Inspector-General of Customs, which were taken custody of by the Japanese Military Authorities at the time of occupation, shall be returned to the Inspector-General. 4.—After deducting 20 per cent. of the net Import Duties as provided for in the German Amended Agreement of 1905, the Japanese Government shall hand to the Inspector-General the balance of the Customs revenues collected at Tsingtao by the Japanese Authorities to date of re-opening the Maritime Customs Office.

(Sd.) E. HIOKI, Minister of Japan.

(Sd.) F. A. AGLEN, Inspector-General of Customs.

Signed and sealed at Peking the sixth August, 1915.

WAR ITEMS.

HUNS IN LUXEMBURG.

GOVERNMENT TERRORISED BY THE INVADERS.

German military despotism and daily breaches of international law have exasperated all those in Luxembourg who have any sense of national dignity to such a degree that an explosion of indignation must come some day. Citizens who do not flatter the oppressor no longer feel themselves protected, for their own Government does nothing to protect subjects against German revenge. Inhabitants of Luxembourg are arrested and sent to Treves for trial and sentence by court-martial without protest from the nominal Luxembourg Government. M. Fournille, employed at the Prinz Heinrich railway station, was arrested on the charge of having informed the French Staff of movements of German troops. He was sentenced to death at Treves. M. Nopper, a well-known barrister, Francophile editor of the *Indépendance Luxembourgeoise*, and president of the Committee for the Protection of Belgian and French Fugitives, has been sent to Treves for trial by court-martial as a spy in the service of France.

TRYANNY IN BELGIUM.

Since the recent national anniversaries the Prussian mailed fist in Belgium has tightened its grip on the lives of the unhappy people. Great freedom is given to individual Governors, who seem to try to outvie each other in tyranny. The most recent example comes from Ghent, where the following proclamation has been posted on the walls:—

"The way in which part of the people behaved on July 21 and exaggerated the way in which they wore the Belgian colours compels me to issue the following order: I forbid from to-day the wearing, showing, buying, or selling of Belgian colours, portraits, or pictures of the Royal family, or any other display of colour combinations meant to indicate political inclinations. I forbid all Belgians wearing the insignia of any order of decoration. For any of these offences a maximum fine of 5,000 marks or a maximum term of five years' imprisonment, or both, will be inflicted. This order must be posted on the walls, and comes into operation immediately."

Lieut. GRAFF VON WESTARP.

Ghent, July 25.

AN ENGLISH HEROINE.

CARRIES A WOUNDED SOLDIER TO FIELD HOSPITAL.

The correspondent of the *Algemeen Handelsblad*, in a letter "From the English Front," tells the following story of an English nurse:—

"Far from the trenches I was walking along a sunken road when, rounding a curve, I suddenly saw a man hurrying slowly moving forward. He was a young man of not more than 25 years of age carrying on his shoulder a young English infantryman. The young man had been shot through the shoulder, and had been told to go to the nearest field hospital. He had lost his blood and had fainted. In this state the young woman—it was an English nurse—accidentally found him. As it was at least half-an-hour's walk to the nearest field hospital she decided to carry him there. The brave girl accepted my assistance, and we utilised my overcoat as a stretcher, and thus carried our wounded man to the hospital."

GERMANS ON THEIR FOES.

POINTS IN WHICH THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIANS EXCEL.

That the regular British infantry is far better than any other taking part in the war is the unanimous opinion of German prisoners.

Interviewed by M. Louvrie Naudet, of the *Journal*, a number of prisoners, most of whom had seen fighting on both fronts, expressed the opinion that the best infantry was that which, in proportion to its numbers, killed the largest number of the enemy, and the British Regulars unquestionably did this. They never shot blindly. They aimed just the same as at practice, and their fire was deadly.

The prisoners considered the French infantry excelled in hand-to-hand fighting, of which they always tried to bring about by admirable charges, but their big fault was that they shot too high. The best cavalry was without doubt, the Russian.

NEW PEACE OFFER?

RUSSIA AND GERMANY: AN INSPIRED GERMAN ARTICLE.

The *Echo de Paris* states, in a message from Bale, that the *Cologne Gazette* publishes a curious article, in which an offer is made to Russia to conclude a separate peace with Germany.

The *Cologne Gazette*, inspired by the German Chancellor, strives to prove that Russia has not held to its promises, with the result that the *Treaty of Commerce* of September 5th, by which the Triple Entente Powers pledged themselves not to conclude a separate peace, is null and void so far as Russia is concerned.

The article is significant as if the Germans had any hope of crushing the Russian armies they would hardly offer peace.

A FEARFUL ATROCITY.

A special committee of inquiry, with M. Kruttsch, a member of the Russian Senate, as president, has examined the evidence of the wife of the hospital attendant Abankumoff, whose nose and ears were cut off by the Germans, and who was afterwards disembowelled in the presence of his wife, whom they had bound, because he refused to speak German, a language of which he had no knowledge.

BRITISH SEA POWER.

SERVICES OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The splendid war service of the British mercantile marine, of which we have heard all too little, was acknowledged recently by Sir Edward Hain, when, in the capacity of retiring chairman of the London General Shipowners' Society, he addressed the annual gathering of that body in Whittington-avenue, Leadenhall-street.

"Whatever captious criticism may have been said in regard to our general preparedness for war," he said, "our merchant vessels were ready for the demands made upon them and instantly available for service in any part of the world. It is not, I think, too high a claim to make that, next in importance to the valor and devotion of our Navy and Army, the most essential service in this war has been rendered by the mercantile marine—indeed, without this and the splendid achievements of our fighting forces would have been impossible."

"And it is not only in association with the fighting services that our merchant vessels and their crews have performed the duties assigned to them. In spite of enemy cruisers and of murderous attacks from enemy submarines, they have kept the seas as if nothing out of the common was happening—bringing food supplies for our people, and the raw material necessary for our factories, thereby helping to maintain in full and vigorous activity the economic life of the nation; and they have accomplished all this with a resourcefulness which has excited our warmest admiration. (Cheers.)"

"His Majesty the King and other high authorities have in the most generous terms paid well-deserved tributes of praise to our merchant sailors, and have expressed appreciation of their efficient public service. The German menace has accomplished at least one good thing. It has forced us to realise as we have never done before, that our very existence as a people depends upon the maintenance of our supremacy at sea."

"After dealing with various schemes for the insurance and control of shipping during the war, and pointing out that neutral shipping had reaped a rich harvest by engaging on voyages prohibited to British vessels, Sir Edward Hain continued:—

"Owing to war conditions, prices for new ships in this country have reached to the higher standard of value prevailing in other countries; who may now very naturally endeavour to do for themselves what by our economic and efficient methods of ship construction and engineering skill we have hitherto very largely done for the shipowning world. It becomes of the highest importance, therefore, that our mercantile marine shall issue from the war with financial resources unimpaired, so that our supremacy in shipbuilding, marine engineering, and shipowning shall be fully maintained, and that the success of labour dependent upon the success of shipping in all its branches shall be fully employed."

"Personally, I am satisfied that we shall adapt ourselves to the new conditions, but it is only by steady and strenuous endeavour that we shall make good."

"Trade relations in some degree of course, be resumed with the German people, but never by this generation of Englishmen with the old confidence and trust, and we must sever all commercial activities by again shall our commercial activities be under the guise of friendship, has for years hidden in his heart the determination to destroy us if he could."

MOUNTAIN GUN MANUFACTURED AT LIAOYANG.

One of the mountain guns ordered by the Chinese patrolling soldiers stationed at the south of Liaoyang was completed recently at the Chinese foundry within the walls. The new gun was subjected to a trial firing on the bank of the Taizze. The results were tolerably good. The projectile fired from the gun attained the maximum range of 2 1/3 miles. There is said to be still some room for improvement. This new pattern of gun was manufactured chiefly for the sake of the greater facility for transportation over the hills and fields. Its muzzle has a diameter of about 4 inch and the barrel is 2 ft. 10 in. long. It may be easily carried on the back of a horse. A shell is said to cost about 8 Yen 4.—*Manchurian Daily News*.

AMERICAN AUTHOR BECOMES A BRITISH SUBJECT.

HENRY JAMES' CHOICE.

Henry James, the American writer, according to an announcement in *The Times*, was granted naturalization papers last month and took the oath of allegiance to the British subject. In his petition for naturalization he sets forth the following reasons:—

"Because of having lived and worked in England for the best part of forty years; because of attachment to the country and sympathies with its people; because of the long friendships, associations and interests formed—these last including the acquisition of some property—all of which things have brought to a head a desire to throw my moral weight and personal allegiance, for whatever they may be worth, into the scale of contending nations."

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

MUZZLELESS DOGS.

Mr. Nicholl, of The Peak, was fined \$4 at the Magistracy yesterday for permitting his dog to be at large without having affixed a muzzle.

A DISORDERLY NORWEGIAN.

A powerfully-built young Norwegian sailor named Winterhus was fined \$15, or a month's hard labour in default, for disorderly conduct. It was stated that the defendant was asked to leave the Seamen's Institute, and apparently became annoyed at the request. He put his fist through a window, cutting his hand. He was taken in custody by an Indian constable, and behaved in a very violent manner on the way to the station.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Leung Tik Kwong, alias Leung Taz Ching, was charged with the embezzlement of a sum of \$1,500, the property of the Wing Cheong Sing firm, of No. 80, Bonham Strand East.

Mr. E. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Dixon) was for the prosecution, and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton) represented the defendant.

Mr. Jenkin said that the money concerned in the charge was sent from Canton through the On Yue Bank, and was duly received by the complainant firm, the bank-book being chopped with the firm's "money-received" chop. Their case against the defendant was that he received the money and failed to account for it in the books. There was at present pending an action in the Supreme Court in which the present defendant was the plaintiff, and he was suing a number of people, among whom he recognised two or three of his witnesses. In his affidavit filed in that action he alleged that the money concerned was received by one Tem Taz Chin, who was the accountant, and that not he (defendant) but another man had to account for the money. It was their case, said Mr. Jenkin, that the defendant kept the books of the firm, and that all the entries were in his handwriting.

EX-TRAMWAY CO. EMPLOYEE CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

A charge of the larceny of \$20, the property of the Hongkong Tramway Company, was preferred against a former employee of the Company yesterday. Inspector Gordon informed the Magistrate that the defendant got on one of the tramway cars at the Happy Valley Restaurant. When the motorman left the car to change the control, and while the conductor was engaged in turning round the arm for the return journey of the car, the defendant, it was alleged, went to the money-box which was kept under a seat in the first-class compartment and stole from it \$20 in money, afterwards running away. Two Portuguese ladies were in the compartment at the time, but they could not identify the defendant. He was arrested at his home in Lower Lascar Road and brought to the station and charged. He was an old servant of the Company and only left a few days ago. That was all the evidence the prosecution could adduce.

The Magistrate—it is not very conclusive. Inspector Gordon agreed, and said the case would have been stronger if the two ladies could have identified the defendant. Mr. A. H. Course (Traffic Superintendent of the Tramway Company) asked for leave to withdraw the case, and this was accordingly done, the defendant being discharged.

SHIPS' OFFICERS AS LETTER CARRIERS.

Before Mr. Lindell, Harry Stainesfield, Chief Engineer of the *Paul Beau*, was summoned for bringing letters into the Colony on which postage had not been paid.

Defendant explained that the letters were handed to him just as the steamer was leaving Canton, it being too late to post them.

The Postmaster-General (Mr. E. D. C. Wells) said there was a post-box on board the boat, and the defendant could have posted them and they would have been taxed when they came to Hongkong.

The Postmaster-General said that in that case one of the two letters was insufficiently addressed, though the other could have been delivered. One was addressed merely to "Master Tom Hammett" and the other to "A. Arculli," whose address was given. There was nothing particular in the letters. All ships' officers had been warned by the police not to convey correspondence into the Colony. It was a serious matter in wartime.

Defendant asserted that there was no post-box on the steamer, which flew the Chinese flag.

The Postmaster-General replied that the Commissioner had informed him that they had post-boxes on all the boats. If there were no boxes defendant could have refused to take the letters.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ARI MARU, Japanese str., 1, Noma, 30th August—Shanghai 27th August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
CHENAN, British str., 1,342, Wm. L. Jones, 30th August—Shanghai 28th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 602, T. Konishi, 30th August—Hohow 29th August, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
KUMAKATA MARU, Japanese str., 774, M. Sudokoro, 30th August—Bangkok 28th August, Rice—Chinese.
TANSAI MARU, Japanese str., 30th August—Hong Kong 22nd August, Coal—Doddwell & Co.
TAKIKI, Dutch str., 2,851, W. H. Lap, 29th August—Amoy 27th August, General—Java-China-Japan Line.
TENGUS, Norwegian str., 1,030, C. Carsten, 29th August—Bangkok 19th August, Rice—Chinese.
WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,420, John Cantell, 29th August—Chingwang 23rd August, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
August 30th.
Footenow, British str., for Shanghai.
Kaito Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
Lamsang, British str., for Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

August 30th.
CHENAN, British str., for Canton.
GLENFIER, British str., for Yokohama.
TANSAI, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Chenan*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. W. J. Collins.
Per *Ali Maru*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Miss B. M. Lawton, Mr. T. L. Jackson, Mr. J. Gompertz, Mrs. R. Gompertz, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. E. A. Miller, Miss M. Miller, Mrs. Frank Hough, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Watt, Mr. K. E. Seitz, Mr. J. J. Bryan, Mrs. L. Bryan, Mr. A. G. Brook, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Updell, Miss Hunt, Mr. B. T. Dharitara, and Dr. Selden.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. *Monteagle* arrived Kobe on Friday, the 27th August, at 4 p.m., left Kobe on Saturday, the 28th August, at 10 a.m., and arrived Moji on Sunday, at 5 a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The Oriental African Line str. *Salamis* sailed from Mauritius on the 14th inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 1st September.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Manchuria* will sail from Manila to-day, making her due to arrive at Hongkong on Thursday, the 2nd September, at noon.
The str. *Yamato* left Singapore for this port on the 29th inst., at 10 a.m., and is due here on the 3rd September, at about day-light.

VESSELS ON THE BEHEM.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL
S.S. "SHIMOSA," on or about 31st August.
For Freight and further information, apply to—
DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1915.

C. P. R.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will despatch the Steamship

"MONTEAGLE"

from HONGKONG on the following dates:

WEDNESDAY, 8th Sept.

SAURDAY, 6th Nov.

for VANCOUVER via the usual Ports of Call

For Freight or Passage, apply—
D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [850]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON
AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA,"
Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying
His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this port on or about the 10th
September, 1915, taking Passengers
and Mails for the above Ports in
connection with the Co.'s str. "MALOJA,"
from Colombo, passengers' accommodation
in which vessel is secured before departure
from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for
Italy, France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into
the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to
Marseilles and London. Cargo for Bombay,
etc., will be continued on in the str.
"SARDINIA," due in Bombay about 27th
September, 1915.
Parcels will be received at the Office
until 4 p.m. the day before sailing.
The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1915. [1]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	SMITH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	LOMBARDIA	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Wiley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th Sept., at Noon.
MACAULAY VIA PORTS	ARIZONA	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th Sept.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG & SHANGHAI	ATLANTA MARU	Brit. str.	—	T. Sato	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 4th Sept., at 5 p.m.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG & SHANGHAI	CHICAGO MARU	Brit. str.	—	K. Hori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG & SHANGHAI	ARI MARU	Brit. str.	—	Noma	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 3rd Sept., at 3 p.m.
YANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN & CO.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Sept., at 4 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN & CO.	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	A. Dixon	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 8th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN & CO.	MANCHURIA	Brit. str.	—	E. Bent	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN & CO.	TENYO MARU	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 7th Sept., at 1 p.m.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	NIPPON MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO FERRY CO.	On 14th Sept., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ATLANTA MARU	Brit. str.	—	F. C. Gambrell	TOYO FERRY CO.	On 28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGHUA	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO FERRY CO.	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TENYO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	SAIYON MARU	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baikie	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 14th Sept., at 4 p.m.
WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	NIKKO MARU	Brit. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th Sept., at 11 a.m.
WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	H. G. N. Walker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Sept., at 10 a.m.
MOJI & YOKOHAMA	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	Shane	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Sept., at Noon.
KOBE & MOJI	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Sept., at 4 p.m.
YATSHING	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	R. S. Anderson	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 4th Sept.
YANCOUVER	YANCOUVER	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th Sept., at 4 p.m.
CHENAN	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	W. L. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
CHOWSANG	CHOWSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. R. H. Wood	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Sept., at 4 p.m.
NORR	NORR	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th Sept.
PAUL LECAT	PAUL LECAT	Brit. str.	—	F. E. Cope	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 6th Sept.
KITANO MARU	KITANO MARU	Brit. str.	—	S. Fujita	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Sept.
SAIYON MARU	SAIYON MARU	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept.
NIKKO MARU	NIKKO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th Sept.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 12th Sept.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	Murakami	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	J. W. Evans	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-day, at 2 p.m.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 3rd Sept., at 3 p.m.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	S. Tokushige	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Messey	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Sept.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th Sept., at 3 p.m.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Sept.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 4th Sept., at 7 a.m.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	Munro	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Sept.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Sept.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Sept., at 3 p.m.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE LTD.	To-day.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept., at 10 a.m.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 9 a.m.
CHIPSING	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Sept., at 6 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Thursday, 2nd Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Friday, 3rd Sept., Noon.
HOIHO & HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Saturday, 4th Sept., 10 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 4th Sept., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	"SUISHANG"	Saturday, 4th Sept., 3 p.m.
KOBE & MOJI	"YATSHING"	Friday, 10th Sept., 6 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 11th Sept., 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG" and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
Passengers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, W'wei, Nankang, Yesselon and Laidun.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1915. [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking
Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1915. [24]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.
MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons
PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

CHINA (via Manila) Sailing	WED. DAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
MANCHURIA	TUESDAY, 7th Sept., at 1 p.m.
MONGOLIA	THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 p.m.
PERSIA	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
B. C. MORTON, AGENT,
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.
LONDON ... "BLOEMFONTEIN" ... On 17th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [263]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "CONDILLERE"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 31st August, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st September, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, 31st August, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent. [2]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MADAWASKA,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., from whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st Aug., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st Aug., at 9 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [694]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN,"
Captain W. H. Dorman, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Sept. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1915. [899]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER,"
Captain J. McGregor, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 4th Sept., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th Sept. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [910]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SHIMOSA."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [911]

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamers to	Leave SHANG- HAI	Leave HONG- KONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEIL- LES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	about	about			
—	SARDINIA ...	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	MALOJA ...	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
—	NANKIN ...	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	AREBIA ...	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
Sept. 26	NORE	Oct. 3	Oct. 8	MOLDAVIA ...	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
—	MALTA ...	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KHYBER ...	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
—	NOVARA	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	MEDINA ...	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
Nov. 8	NELLORE	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA ...	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
—	SARDINIA ...	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA ...	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
Dec. 6	NANKIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN ...	Jan. 15	Jan. 22

114] SECOND EDITION, VOL. I; SEVEN DOLLARS

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Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

- TELEPHONE NOS. 292 and 1941.

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"	Return "	900.	"	Return "	820.
"	2nd Single "	400.	"	2nd Single "	280.
"	Return "	600.	"	Return "	550.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool	via New York	\$20.15.0			
	" Montreal	\$20.3.0			
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,	1st Single	\$25.			
	1st Return	\$27.10.			
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne,	1st Single £41.			
	1st Return £72.	1st Return £73.16.			
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe,	1st Return \$135.			
	2nd "	2nd "	\$83.		

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to:-
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
 - Telephone Nos. 292 and 1941.
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